

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXII. NO. 75.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1899.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

THE RAINY HILLS

Kauizawa Weather Differs From That in Honolulu.

WALKING A DAILY DIVERSION

Invalids at the Mountain Resorts.

Narrow Foot-Paths Cross in Every Direction—Flora of the Region.

[Special Correspondence.]

Kauizawa, August 27, 1897.

EDITOR P. C. A.:—Our experience of
Japanese climate thus far has not been
very satisfactory. The Japanese ocean
current brings a great amount of mois-
ture. Here on the mountain tops we
have had four clear days out of seven;
the other three have been so very
misty or rainy. But there is no other
place in Japan so cool with less mois-
ture, except it be Sapporo, hundreds of
miles to the north. We hear much
about "the Japan head," and find many
invalids among the 300 people gathered
here. There is a large representation
from the Southern Presbyterian Mis-
sion in China, who find this the best
and nearest health resort. Dysentery
is common, owing partly, I should say,
to the sudden changes from warmth to
chilliness. A physician from Tokyo
has been here three days in attendance
on one of the professors of the Im-
perial University, and has now gone to
Nikko to care for some one there, who
has had an attack of dysentery. We
have to be very careful about the wa-
ter given us to drink, or even what
one would use in brushing his teeth.

The only diversion one has here is
in tramping over the narrow paths that
criss cross in all directions. I have
not attempted any feats of pedestri-
anship, though some of the visitors tell
of walking 15 or 25 miles in a day. We
have taken shorter walks to some of
the sights in the neighborhood. There
is a dairy establishment here with 20
or 30 cows. It is near a spring of clear,
cold water that gushes out from the
side of a hollow some 20 feet below the
general level. In fact, the whole plain
is traversed by these little streamlets
from 5 to 20 feet below the surface.

These are utilized for mills as well as
for irrigation. One four mill that I
visited was an exceedingly rude affair.
A long wooden shaft was revolved by
an equally rude breast wheel. The cogs
were of wood and the clatter was only
a monotonous, constant, dull thud. The
old woman that tended it was also
drying the wheat on mats spread on
the ground in the sun.

Many of the little patches under cul-
tivation were utilized for the mulberry
plants, from which the leaves are gath-
ered to feed the silk worms. Only Jap-
anese plodding industry could produce
10,000,000 pounds of silk annually. To
feed leaves would kill the silk worms,
which must be as carefully tended as
a peevish child. The trays, or mats,
on which the leaves are placed are
of the coarsest material and rudest
construction, and the white crawling
magots are disgusting objects to look
at.

There is an old Buddhist temple,
just off the main street, now
used as a Government school. It has
a thatched roof, seemingly three feet
thick, and its general appearance re-
minded me of the old Kaumakapili
Church. The plot of ground on which
it stood was trodden level and swept
clean and bare. A few stone images of
the three Kwansons, the Buddhist tri-
nity, the past, present and future Bud-
dha, were grouped in one corner. The
middle one, in the sitting posture, and
with the look of self-complacency, fa-
miliar to us in pictures we have often
seen, had in the front of the hehn
stone a basin hollowed out for holy wa-
ter. In another corner was a group of
the stone lanterns, as they are called,
a square or round column supporting
a sphere with four holes through it
transversely, and this capped by a
saucer-shaped stone.

There was to have been a Bon Ma-
tsuri last night, or Festival of Lanterns,
on the last night of the seventh lunar
month, when the spirits of the departed
are supposed to revisit their former
abodes. The street was gay with lan-
terns. The alleyway leading to one of
the shrines was lined with lanterns,
and the entrance to the main street was
under two crossed flags of the Rising
Sun, while from poles at the extremity
of the street were fluttering streamers
of white, green, red and orange. But
the rain came down and the lanterns
were taken down.

The street is about 20 feet wide, with
a stone curb, and another stone curb
for the sidewalk, so that the surface
water in time of rain passes off down
this gutter. The roadway is smooth,
hard and clean. Some enterprising dry
goods dealer from Yokohama has opened
a store for the sale of small wares,
very much as the New York dealers

have their branch establishments in
Saratoga for the summer season. There
are three ladies' dressmakers. The
Japanese cannot comprehend why
this should be such a favorite resort
for foreigners, as there are no warm
springs, nor lake for boating. Cool-
ness and a broad outlook over plain
and mountain do not seem to have the
attractiveness to them that they do to
us.

The more that I see and hear of the
Japanese, the more difficult seems
the undertaking to develop among
them our social economy. The
Japanese students, with the same
spirit of implicit obedience to
custom or authority, that leads them to
commit harikari, rather than live to
retrieve a blunder or a crime, are very
ready to take a text-book and commit
its teachings to memory. It is very
difficult to awaken in them the spirit
of original investigation. "What is the
use of troubling ourselves about in-
ventions and discoveries? We can buy
what inventions we want to use from
other nations." You buy of a Japanese
merchant some articles at a fair price.
The next time he may ask more or
palm off on you an inferior article. You
do not go to him a third time; or if
you do you find his price exorbitant or
his wares still worse. They cannot
comprehend the advantage and neces-
sity of retaining old customers. But
you now see quite frequently "one-
price" stores so advertised and so man-
aged.

One sight we have seen here we do
not care to see again. It was a travel-
ing show, three grown men and a
small boy. One of the men was the
musician, another arranged the pile of
blocks, the upper one only 10 inches
square and about four feet from the
ground. The third man managed the
show, clapping together two pieces
of wood, at which the little fellow
mounted the pile, stood on the top,
then bent his head back till it was
between his feet and then stood on his
head. We did not care to see what else
the poor little fellow was made to do.
Quite a crowd of children gathered
around, and the man gathered up on a
fan their rins, the Japanese coin, whose
value is one-tenth of a sen, one-twenti-
eth of a United States copper cent.
A more pleasing exhibition was the
Punch and Judy show we saw in front
of the Grand Hotel. There was some
doubt, however, as to it having any
desirable moral lesson for the children.
It was whack, whack, whack, as if a
husband could secure obedience only
by a sound drubbing of his wife; or a
policeman enforce authority in the
same style, blow after blow, with
neither rhyme nor reason. H.

OFF TO COLLEGE.

The Moana Takes a Number of Students.

The Moana, which left for San Fran-
cisco on Thursday, took among her
passengers the following young people
on the acquisition of knowledge bent:
James Judd, who will attend the Col-
lege of Physicians and Surgeons in
New York City.

Allan and Henry Judd, who will en-
ter the freshman class of the academi-
cal department in Yale.

William Castle, who will return to
continue his studies as sophomore in
Harvard.

William G. Baldwin, who will attend
Johns Hopkins for the purpose of
studying medicine.

Montague Cooke, who returns to
take a post-graduate course in science
in New Haven.

Arthur Baldwin, who will continue
his course in Yale as a senior.

A. G. Wilder, who returns to take a
post-graduate course in the Yale Law
School.

Miss Alice Jones, who will attend a
school in Philadelphia for the purpose
of preparing herself for Smith.

Alexander Atherton, who will study
medicine in Johns Hopkins.

Poi for Chicago.

The Hampton (Va.) Bulletin says
that seven tons of taro are on the way
to Chicago, and that city will be the
distributing center for a new food
which has just been imported from the
Hawaiian Islands. This is the first
shipment of the taro root to the United
States for general use. Its introduc-
tion has caused no small interest. It
has been prepared carefully, and is in-
tended for the sick and young chil-
dren especially. It possesses a large
amount of nutrition. Poi has been
used by two families in Chicago. The
flour made from the root is a grayish
blue color, is slightly granulated and
has a pleasant taste. It is native coun-
try it is eaten raw or with water, but
foreigners use it as they do corn starch.
It is considered much more nourishing
than the latter article of food.

Circuit Court Notes.

The case of Manuel G. Silva vs. An-
tonio Fernandez has been discontinued.
An inventory of the estate of J. G.
Hayesden was filed yesterday.

Judge Perry has denied the motion
of Theresa Wilcox for a new trial in
the case brought by Moses Kumukoa.
One of the grounds for a new motion
was that juror H. P. Paulo was ineligi-
ble under the Constitution and be-
cause of his previous conviction of a
felony. Judge Perry holds that the dis-
qualifications named in the Constitu-
tion regarding ineligibility do not ap-
ply to jurors, that a juror does not as-
sume "hold an office in or under or by
authority of the Government."

J. J. Williams took a picture of A. A.
Wilder, the man who sat as coxswain
in the Myrtle boats Saturday last, just
before the Moana sailed for San Fran-
cisco yesterday. He was weighted
down with leis and had a very happy
smile on his face.

THEY ARE HERE

Senator Morgan and Four Repre- sentatives Arrive.

WILL INSPECT INSTITUTIONS

Are Members of Import- ant Committees.

Representatives Have Gone on a Visit to Maui and Hawaii.

A body of representative men was
present at the Oceanic wharf yester-
day morning to greet United States
Senator Morgan on his arrival for the
first time in the Hawaiian Islands.
The distinguished Senator has come in
search of rest and to get personal
knowledge, through observation, of af-
fairs here. The statistics he already
possesses, and he has made frequent
use of them in the discussions in the
Senate and in committee in advocating
the cause of annexation. The rest he
partially secured during his seven
days' delightful trip from San Fran-
cisco. A four weeks' stay in Honolulu
will complete it. His observations be-
gan when land was sighted in the
early morning. His first impressions
were pleasant, especially when the
Australia rounded Diamond Head and
the panorama of the western side of
Oahu, from Waikiki to the Waianae
range, was spread out before him. Sen-
ator Morgan was accompanied by his
two daughters.

Four members of the House of Rep-
resentatives were also on board the
steamer—Representatives J. G. Can-
non of Illinois, H. C. Loudenslager of
New Jersey, A. S. Berry of Kentucky
and J. A. Towney of Minnesota. Hon.
J. G. Cannon had represented the
Twelfth Illinois District 12 times be-
fore he was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth
Congress. He was born in North Caro-
lina, and is now from Danville. He
was State's attorney from March, 1861,
to December, 1868.

Hon. H. C. Loudenslager represents
the First District of New Jersey. He
engaged in the produce commission
business in Philadelphia in 1872 and
continued in it for 10 years, when he
was elected County Clerk. He was re-
elected again in 1887, and was elected
to the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth
Congresses and was re-elected to the
Fifty-fifth.

Hon. A. S. Berry of the Sixth Ken-
tucky District was first elected to the
Fifty-fourth Congress. Previous to
that time he had served two terms in
the State Senate and was five times
Mayor of Newport. He was re-elected
to the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Con-
gresses.

Hon. J. A. Towney of the First Min-
nesota District began the study of law
in 1881 in Winona. He was admitted to
the bar in 1882 and was elected to the
State Senate in 1890. He represented
his district in the Fifty-third and
Fifty-fourth Congresses, and was re-elected
to the Fifty-fifth.

These four Representatives came to
the Islands quite unexpectedly. They
have been in California inspecting the
post office arrangements in San Fran-
cisco and investigating the needs of
river and harbor improvements. The
Niagara Canal is a probability of the
near future, and the facilities of the
California coast must be increased to
meet the demands which an enlarged
shipping will make upon them.

Wearied of Congressional duties, the
four Representatives saw an opportu-
nity of making a flying visit to the
Islands, and they accepted at once.
It is not altogether a pleasure trip for
them, although they come in no official
capacity. They have listened in
Washington to the arguments against
and in favor of annexation. They have
read the statistics, furnished by the
State and other departments of the
United States, of the commercial and
agricultural interests here. They
wished to see, by contact with the rep-
resentatives of the nations here, in
what manner civilization is being
worked out in this complex commu-
nity.

They are interested in the social
problem, and in the possibilities of the
Islands. One of the questions, which
if answered satisfactorily, will have an
influence in favor of their arguments
for annexation, should that question
come before the House, is whether or
not the small farmer of limited means
will be able to provide food for his
family while his coffee lands are de-
veloping. The Representatives were
taken to Maui and Hawaii on the Clau-
dine yesterday afternoon by President
C. L. Wright of the Wilder's Steam-
ship Company. They were accom-
panied by Attorney-General W. O.
Smith and Professor Alexander. They
will go over some of the undeveloped
country, they will examine the coffee
lands, they will see in what manner
plantation labor is conducted.
The four members of the House were

on the upper deck of the Australia yes-
terday when the pilot-boat reached the
vessel. They were well pleased with
their first glimpses of Honolulu and
the surrounding country. The various
points of interest were pointed out to
them and they said that they were
already delighted that they had come.
As the Australia entered the harbor
they saw and commented on the num-
ber of American flags flying from the
carrying fleet. They saw a few of the
American-owned vessels that have car-
ried over 86 per cent of Hawaii's \$98,-
000,000 worth of exports and imports
during the last six years.

"I cannot tell you what I think of the
prospects of annexation," said Mr.
Cannon, as the vessel neared the dock.
"That question will be decided in the
near future. My colleagues and I are
interested in the Island question, and
in all of your institutions. We have
watched with interest the investment
of American capital in the various in-
dustries here, and the trade with the
United States. At the present time it
looks as if Hawaii had the long end of
it. We know that there are large Amer-
ican interests here."

The Advertiser representative sug-
gested that the American missionaries
who came to the Islands, and the men
who followed with capital to develop
the country, had devoted their influ-
ence and their means to help build up
a modern civilized community. That
they had been men of intelligence and
integrity. Mr. Cannon answered that
if there had not been such men here
such a small body of them would not
have secured control.

TO PEARL HARBOR.

Senator Morgan and Party of Fifty Will Go Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning Senator Morgan
and a party of about 50 of the
representative men of the city will go
on the train to Pearl Harbor, the pur-
pose being to give the Senator from
the United States a chance to carefully
inspect the place which has been so
favorably looked upon as a coaling sta-
tion for the American men-of-war.
Messrs. P. C. Jones, J. B. Atherton,
T. F. Lansing and J. A. McCandless
have charge of all arrangements.

The steamer Kaena is now being
fixed up to be sent to Pearl Harbor
Tuesday morning. The party will go
down on the train, as stated above, and
upon arrival at the harbor will take
the Bennington's launch and boats out
to the Kaena. A circuit will then be
made of the harbor. Returning, a luau
will be given at Waipio, Ewa planta-
tion will be visited and a trip to Wai-
anae taken. The party will reach home
in the afternoon.

TO SUCCEED MR. HASTINGS.

Mr. James B. Castle May be Sec- retary of Legation.

Mr. James B. Castle, ex-Collector-
General of Customs, will probably go
to Washington to succeed the late
Frank Hastings as Secretary of the
Hawaiian Legation.

He has been approached on the sub-
ject by Minister of Foreign Affairs
Cooper. The Cabinet has not yet offi-
cially considered the nomination, but
will do so at its next meeting, which
will probably be held on the return
of Minister Cooper from Kauai.

Dinner to Minister Hatch.

Consul-General Haywood gave a din-
ner at his home, Punahou, last evening,
in honor of Minister Hatch, who has
just returned from Washington. The
table was circular and beautifully de-
corated. Each card had upon it "Aloha
Nui," a water-color miniature of some
Island scene and the name of the guest.
On the opposite side was a plan of the
table, with the names of all the guests
in their proper places. The U. S. S.
Philadelphia's band was present and
played during the progress of the din-
ner. Those present, besides the guest
of honor, were the following: Presi-
dent Dole, Senator Morgan, Admiral
Miller, United States Minister Sewall,
Chief Justice Judd, Minister S. M. Dam-
on, Captain Dyer of the U. S. S. Phil-
adelphia, Captain Nichols of the U. S. S.
Bennington, Mr. W. Porter Boyd,
Professor Maxwell, Mr. F. M. Swamy,
Mr. B. F. Dillingham and Mr. Stickney.

Will Keep Open House.

The Myrtle Boat Club will keep open
house on Saturday, and all friends are
cordially invited to take possession of
the place. Light refreshments will be
served during the noon hour.

The Quintette Club has been engaged
and will furnish music during the
races.

The Myrtles will celebrate in a dance
at the boat house Saturday night. This
will cease directly midnight strikes.

Chief Justice Returns.

Chief Justice Judd returned home
yesterday evening after a week's trip
around this island. While on the other
side he attended to the work of start-
ing his new country home, 18 miles
from Honolulu, in a beautiful grove of
breadfruit trees at Hakipuu.

IT SAVES THE CROUPEY CHILDREN.
SEAVIEW, Va.—We have a splen-
did sale on Chamberlain's Cough Rem-
edy, and our customers coming from
far and near, speak of it in the highest
terms. Many have said that their chil-
dren would have died of croup if
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy had not
been given.—KELAM & OURREN.
For sale by all druggists and dealers,
Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Ha-
waiian Islands.

THE CANDIDATES

Elected at Convention of Ameri- can Union Party.

A PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

Resolutions on Local Con- ditions Passed.

Robertson, Gear, Atkinson From Fourth—Wilder, Kaulukou, Mc- Candless From Fifth.

The delegates elected at the recent
precinct primaries met in convention
in the American League headquarters
last night for the purpose of electing
six candidates for election as Repre-
sentatives. They assembled early and
took their seats quietly, as if nothing
of very much excitement were about
to take place. No wires hung from
the ceiling to be pulled, and no one
seemed to be anxious to pull at an im-
aginary wire. Then the buttonholes
were all covered by white ribbons, dis-
tributed by Tim Murray, so, of course,
they could not be used. The ribbons
had printed in black letters upon them
the following: "Oahu A. U. P. Con-
vention, 1897, September 15th. Annex-
ation."

There were present besides the fol-
lowing delegates, quite a number of
men interested in the proceedings:

William Henry and R. A. McKeague,
First Precinct, Fifth District, embrac-
ing Heela and Kaneohe.

W. K. Rathburn, Second Precinct,
Fifth District, embracing Kahuku.

Andrew Cox, Third Precinct, First
District, embracing Waiwala.

J. Kekahuna, Fourth Precinct, Fifth
District, embracing Waiwala.

W. J. Lowrie, Fifth Precinct, Fifth
District, embracing Ewa.

E. B. Mikaleini, Sixth Precinct, Fifth
District, embracing Pearl City.

J. A. Low and W. R. Sims, Seventh
Precinct, Fifth District.

George W. Farr and L. D. Kellipio,
Eighth Precinct, Fifth District.

J. M. Poepe and George R. Carter,
Ninth Precinct, Fifth District.

O. Bergstrom and J. C. Cluney, Tenth
Precinct, Fifth District.

B. F. Dillingham and F. A. Hosmer,
First Precinct, Fourth District.

J. A. Kennedy, W. H. Hooga, Robert
Grieve, J. S. Martin, S. B. Rose and
J. H. Fisher, Second Precinct, Fourth
District.

E. F. Bishop, Third Precinct, Fourth
District.

George W. Smith, Walter M. Mc-
Bryde and F. S. Dodge, Fourth Pre-
cinct, Fourth District.

J. A. McCandless, Edward Benner
and Charles B. Gray, Fifth Precinct,
Fourth District.

Ed Towse, Julius Asch and George
N. Day, Sixth Precinct, Fourth District.

Chairman J. A. Kennedy of the Cen-
tral Committee called for the delegates
to come to the front to better enable
them to fully comprehend the pro-
ceedings. He then made a short open-
ing speech, in which he called atten-
tion to the reasons for the calling to-
gether of the convention. There being
only one party, the deliberations should
be carefully thought on and the work
wisely done. The wishes and wants
of the party at the back should be
looked after with greatest care. The
principles should be broad. Harbor
improvements, water works, sewerage
and other important questions should
not be lost sight of.

Chairman Kennedy then called the
convention to order.

The election of a temporary chair-
man was announced as the first work
of the evening. George W. Smith nomi-
nated J. A. Kennedy, who was unani-
mously elected.

The names of C. B. Gray and Ed
Towse were placed before the conven-
tion for temporary secretary. Towse
withdrew and Gray was unanimously
elected.

The chairman was given the power
to choose the Committee on Creden-
tials. The following were announced
as the committee: Messrs. E. F. Bishop,
Benner, Farr, Kellipio and Rath-
burn. A five-minutes' recess was then
taken while the committee was in de-
liberation.

The convention was called to order
again, and Chairman Bishop an-
nounced that credentials had been
found in order for all the delegates.

The next business of the evening
was the election of a Committee on
Permanent Organization for the even-
ing. The chairman was given power
to choose a committee of seven. The
following committee was announced:
Messrs. J. A. McCandless, F. A. Hos-
mer, Robert Grieve, W. McBryde, Wil-
liam Henry, F. S. Dodge and O. Berg-
strom.

J. H. Fisher moved that a Commit-
tee on Rules and Order of Business be

appointed, and that this, with the one just mentioned, proceed to deliberate at the same time. Carried. The following were appointed by the chair: Messrs. J. H. Fisher, S. B. Rose, J. Asch, A. Cox, G. N. Day, R. McKeague and J. C. Cluney.

A recess of 10 minutes was then declared.

Convention called to order again, J. A. McCandless, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported as follows: "Mr. Chairman:—Your Committee on Permanent Organization report the following as permanent officers: George W. Smith, chairman; J. M. Poepe, vice-chairman; George R. Carter, secretary; W. R. Sims, assistant secretary; T. E. Murray, sergeant-at-arms. The committee further recommend that a Central Committee of 15 be appointed, 9 from the Fourth District and 6 from the Fifth.

George R. Carter declined the nomination of secretary. W. R. Sims moved to amend that C. B. Gray be put in his place as assistant secretary.

The committee changed its report and put C. B. Gray in place of George R. Carter. W. H. Hoogs objected to the appointment of the Central Committee from the delegates. It looked to him like a family compact. George R. Carter arose to a point of order. He did not understand that a Central Committee was part of the business. The permanent organization was only for the night.

J. A. Low moved to amend the report of the committee and that only one secretary be appointed. Carried.

The report of the committee was then adopted and George W. Smith took the chair amid applause. He briefly thanked the convention for the honor and stated that he knew the delegates would choose men worthy not only to represent the American Union party, but the people.

The chairman was then given power to select Committee on Platform and Resolutions. J. H. Fisher asked permission to read the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business. Granted. J. H. Fisher then read the following:

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Report of Committee on Platform and Resolutions.
2. Report of Committee on Resolutions.
3. Report of special committees.
4. Report of Committee on Nominations.
5. Before proceeding to ballot, all nominees must appear before the convention and declare their allegiance to the platform and principles of the American Union party and their support of the ticket.
6. The delegates of the Fourth and Fifth Districts shall meet separately and select their candidates for Representatives for their respective districts from the candidates nominated.
7. All candidates must have received a two-thirds vote of the delegates of their respective districts.
8. Reports from the delegates from the Fourth and Fifth Districts of candidates selected.
9. Ratification of nominees by majority of whole convention.
10. Election of Central Committee.
11. General business.
12. Adjournment.

George R. Carter arose to refer to the words of the report: "That he support the ticket." He said that if he were a candidate he would refuse to pledge himself to something in advance of what he knew, if he had the honor of running as a candidate. It would simply be tying a man's hands. He then moved that the words referred to above be stricken out. This was seconded by E. F. Bishop.

Argument then arose between George R. Carter and J. H. Fisher, the former still maintaining his stand and referring to only one party, and the latter suggesting that he had a suspicion there was another party when a delegate got up and spoke as he did. J. A. McCandless explained matters, and the motion to amend was put to order. Lost.

The following Committee on Platform was then appointed by the chair: Messrs. B. F. Dillingham, W. R. Sims, Ed Towse, W. J. Lowrey, J. A. Low, W. H. Hoogs, George R. Carter, Kekahune. The committee retired and reported the platform as printed elsewhere.

E. F. Bishop moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Unanimously carried.

The chairman then announced the following Committee on Resolutions: J. S. Martin, J. H. Fisher, E. F. Bishop, P. A. Hoemer, W. R. Sims, E. B. Mikalemi. A recess was declared while the committee was deliberating.

J. S. Martin, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows when the convention was called to order again:

"Whereas, The water system service in several districts of Honolulu is lamentably insufficient and unreliable, and

"Whereas, The Superintendent, is, from lack of having funds at disposal, unable to remedy the poor delivery or make needed extensions.

"Resolved, That the Government is urged to provide means for the improvement and extension of the water system to meet the increasing demands of settlement and building."

"Whereas, The growth of the City of Honolulu is impeded by the absence of adequate transit facilities, and

"Whereas, This striking fault is an inconvenience, annoyance and expense to thousands of citizens,

"Resolved, That the Government is respectfully requested to bargain with responsible parties for an electric street railway line for Honolulu and suburbs."

"Whereas, Business principles and the practices of economical and intelligent management have been exemplified, and vindicated by the Government's conduct of its own electric lighting system.

"Resolved, That the same should be maintained and enlarged, if necessary, to insure for the future the further illumination of the streets of Honolulu and of all public buildings by the Government plant or plants."

"Whereas, The Government powder magazine, in its present location, is a menace to lives and property, and

"Whereas, The continuation of the storage of explosives at a place im-

minently dangerous to many citizens and their possessions is unwise.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the membership of this convention, advised by a united constituency, the Government powder magazine should, without delay, be transferred to some isolated situation."

"Resolved, That the present crowded condition of our school rooms and the rapid increase of the school population as evidenced in Palama District, demand a liberal increase in the appropriations for school facilities."

"We the delegates of the American Union party, in convention assembled, do hereby extend to Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama a most cordial greeting, and hereby welcome him to these Islands."

"Whereas, Said Senator Morgan has so ably, with untiring zeal and with distinguished ability, championed the cause, which is so dear to us and which is the corner-stone of this organization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we extend to Senator Morgan our most grateful acknowledgment for his earnest and faithful support; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to him."

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

WE, the elected delegates of the American Union Party of the Island of Oahu, Republic of Hawaii, in convention assembled, this 15th day of September, 1897, announce and declare the following to be the Platform of Principles of this party:

- (1) We re-affirm that the foremost mission of the American Union Party shall continue to be unreserved effort to secure the Political Union of Hawaii with the United States of America, and heartily commend and approve the action of our Government so far as accomplished to this end.
- (2) We commend the efficient, courageous and honorable conduct of affairs by the Government of the Republic of Hawaii.
- (3) We are proud of the Government's practical and progressive policy of internal improvement. In witness we point to the recent completion of extensive public works, and to operations and projects of similar nature.
- (4) We re-affirm our opposition to the employment of Asiatic labor upon any public works, or of prison labor in any mechanical pursuit. We believe the welfare of the Government and of the people would be advanced by the withdrawal of the more criminal classes of convicts from road work, the same to be employed on a penal farm in the development of many possible and varied agricultural interests.
- (5) We recommend legislation prohibiting importation by the Government of material of any kind whatever.
- (6) We demand a more speedy improvement of our harbors and wharfage facilities to meet the requirements of our rapidly increasing commerce; the immediate acquirement by the Government of all harbor front property throughout the Islands, and that such properties be at all times free of access to the public.
- (7) We urge the adoption of an equitable graduated income tax system, to the end that certain existing petty and burdensome levy may cease.
- (8) We advocate continuation of the Government's policy in promotion of the occupancy of public lands by small holders, and the encouragement of various industries.
- (9) We pledge all the power and influence this party may possess to aggressive endeavor to further restrict Asiatic immigration.
- (10) We are of the firm conviction that one of the first and highest duties of the American Union Party administration is to hasten to a realization the recently inaugurated effort to add to the population of these Islands by assisting the emigration of farmers, laborers and artisans from the United States of America.
- (11) We especially commend the notable results attained and the intelligent efforts being put forth in the direction of extending and improving the public school system.
- (12) We urge that the necessary steps be taken to carry out the plans for the proper sewerage of Honolulu.
- (13) We urge the Government to secure cable communication for the Islands.
- (14) We declare our opposition to trusts and monopolies of all kinds.
- (15) We recommend the establishment of a public park in Aala, and a legislative act making the Waikiki beach property, now owned by the Government, a part of Kapiolani Park, and that all of the said land be open for the use of the public.
- (16) We cite the present peaceful and prosperous condition of the country as work of the American Union Party, and invite to join our ranks those citizens who have faith in a plain and progressive Government of equality.

CHANGES AND COMMENTS.

First resolution—J. A. McCandless objected to the preamble. The Government had done a great deal for the improvement of the water works. Such a preamble was in direct contradiction to the platform. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table. J. A. Low moved to strike out the preamble. Carried.

Second resolution—J. A. Kennedy wanted to know where the Legislature would come in if the Government was to bargain with somebody for an electric railway.

Third resolution—This was adopted without comment.

Fourth resolution—J. A. Kennedy said that he understood what the meaning of the resolution was, but was not very clear on the wording. The removal of the powder magazine was what was looked for. Why didn't the framers of the resolution say so, instead of making a lot of fuss about it?

W. J. Lowrey was not in favor of pushing the matter. The Government was aware of what should be done with the magazine.

J. A. Kennedy remarked that Mr. Lowrey might not know just exactly where his land on Punchbowl was.

J. A. McCandless remarked that the attention of the Government had been called to the danger of the magazines many times. Promises had been made, but the Government had been very lax in this matter.

Fifth resolution—F. S. Dodge moved that the words, Palama School, be stricken out and that the application be made general. W. R. Sims was of the opinion that the resolution applied to all. The resolution carried as it was first read.

The chairman then announced the next business of the convention as the nomination of candidates.

B. F. Dillingham arose and spoke as follows: "It gives me great pleasure and satisfaction to present the name of Alatau T. Atkinson. In presenting this name, let me call attention to the labor the gentleman has performed for the welfare and highest interests of every individual in this country. It is

truthfully said that 'the pen is mightier than the sword.' Mr. Atkinson has wielded his pen in the interests of the country for a long period of time, dating back to 1884 and even earlier. His efforts have been such as to recommend him in a high manner to every loyal citizen of the country. He has worked for good government, and I do not hesitate to say that his efforts have helped largely in hewing out the corner-stone upon which the Government rests." E. F. Bishop seconded Mr. Atkinson's nomination.

Walter McBryde nominated A. G. M. Robertson. Seconded by J. A. McCandless.

S. B. Rose nominated A. V. Gear. In nominating D. L. Naone, E. F. Bishop spoke as follows: "It has always been contended by the American Union party that there is nothing in its principles against the Hawaiian race. (Applause.) On the contrary, it wishes to be with and to help them for this and for all time. The Hawaiians are between two fires. On one side there is the warmth that attracts and that will be good to them. On the other is something to be dreaded. I refer to the influence of the Occident and the Orient. The native Hawaiians have reached a

W. R. Sims then nominated J. C. Cluney. Seconded by O. Bergstrom.

E. F. Bishop asked for a ruling in Mr. Winston's case.

W. H. Hoogs moved that the nominations close.

J. A. Low moved for a suspension of rules.

The chair ruled that a suspension of the rules was entirely out of order.

J. A. McCandless appealed from the ruling of the chair. This was put before the house and the ruling of the chair was not sustained.

J. M. Poepe moved that the laws be also suspended. The law says plainly that 25 qualified voters must apply to a candidate in writing. Winston was not here. He was a friend of his and all that, but he could not see how the law could be shoved out of the way. The motion on suspension of rules was put and the vote stood 15 to 15. The chairman gave his vote against suspension and Winston's name as a candidate was a thing of the past.

Next came the pledge of the nominees. A. T. Atkinson was the first to take the platform. His remarks were as follows: "I have read the principles laid down in the platform, and can only say that I most unhesitatingly pledge myself to support them to the very best of my ability. I have worked steadily for annexation since 1881. In those days and in 1886, I remember, we could not hold such a meeting as you have here tonight. We used to meet together in houses and kept matters secret, for fear we might come within the objection of the then authorities. That has been swept away, and we are now prepared to meet annexation to the United States. Some people have been kind enough to say that I joined the annexation party for 'what there was in it.' That is just exactly what I did do it for—to seek for a protection for our homes—to prevent the avalanche from the Orient and to seek for the protection of the flag I see there." (Pointing to the American flag.)

A. G. M. Robertson, in his usual easy manner, spoke as follows: "I also have read the platform and declare allegiance to it—the platform as a whole and in every part. This is not the proper time to discuss the principles therein set forth. I will simply declare allegiance now before the delegates."

A. V. Gear said in part: "I have read carefully the platform and will pledge myself to carry out the principles so well put."

D. L. Naone said that he was sorry he could not address the delegates as he would like, not having Luther Wilcox to translate. However, he was most ready to support the principles set forth in the platform. Sure he was that good to all would come from annexation to the United States.

J. L. Kaulukou promised his support of the platform and pledged himself to work not only for the good of the party but the country at large, from Hawaii to Niihau.

A. J. Campbell, S. G. Wilder and J. C. Cluney all thanked the delegates for considering their names and promised support of the platform.

L. L. McCandless said that he had carefully considered the principles in the platform and was ready to object and vote against all trusts and corporations, except the Metropolitan Meat Company and the ice works. There was much laughter over this.

The delegates from the Fourth and Fifth Districts then retired to different parts of the hall. After quite a long deliberation they returned.

B. F. Dillingham, chairman of the Fourth District, reported the following as having received the requisite two-thirds vote:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

ALATAU T. ATKINSON.
A. G. M. ROBERTSON.
A. V. GEAR.

George R. Carter next announced the following from the Fifth District:

FIFTH DISTRICT.

J. L. KAULUKOU.
S. G. WILDER.
L. L. McCANDLESS.

It was then moved, seconded and carried that the convention ratify the nominations made from the Fourth and Fifth Districts as candidates to the Legislature.

The next business was the selection of a Central Committee to serve during the ensuing year. According to the resolution nine should come from the Fourth and seven from the Fifth. An amendment carried to the effect that "from the members present" be stricken out of the resolution.

The delegates from each district then separated, and later brought in the result. The chairman for the Fourth District then announced the following for that district:

J. S. Martin, J. A. Kennedy, J. H. Fisher, P. B. McStocker, T. F. Lansing, J. A. McCandless, Ed Towse, Geo. W. Smith and W. H. Hoogs.

Chairman Low announced the following for the Fifth District:

W. J. Lowrey, J. A. Low, William Henry, E. B. Mikalemi, E. C. Winston, W. R. Sims and B. F. Dillingham.

The convention voted favorably on the whole of the 16 members.

There being no further business before the convention, adjournment was moved and carried.

Farewell Dinner.

The officers of the Myrtle Boat Club and the members of the two crews gave a farewell dinner at the Arlington last night to A. A. Wilder. A delightful menu was served, after which speeches were made by A. Lyle, A. G. M. Robertson, C. J. McCarthy, Olaf Sorenson, W. F. Love and others.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc."

For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

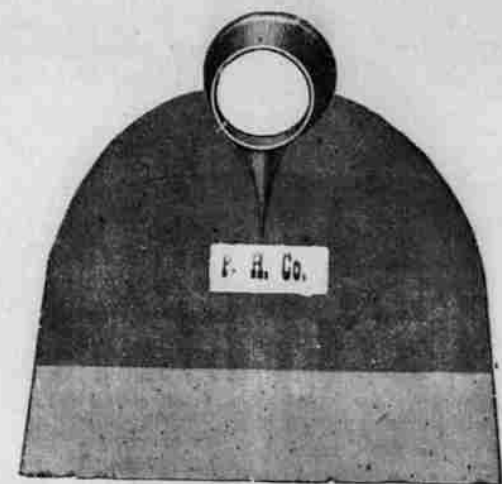
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,
Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

THE NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe



SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE—OIL TEMPERED.

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

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California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
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J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

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Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

NOT AFTER CANAL

Japan Has Opened No Negotiations With Nicaragua.

PRINCESS KAILANI COMING

Will Arrive in Honolulu in October.

President Seth Low Has Accepted Nomination for Mayor of Greater New York.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The Herald's Managua, Nicaragua, correspondent cables: "I interviewed President Zelaya today as to the statement that Japan is secretly negotiating with the Diet of the Great Republic of Central America for permission to take the Nicaraguan Canal project out of the hands of the United States."

"The President declares that the statement is absolutely false. He says that, while he ardently desires to have the canal completed as soon as possible, Japan has never offered to take any hand in the matter. President Zelaya's wish, according to his statement to me, is for the work to be done either by the United States or a private company. Japan has neither a Minister, Consul nor interests in Central America. President Zelaya told me the matter had never been considered in the Diet, which met here in open session on August 15th."

WORKING FOR A CABLE.
British Capitalists Hold Meeting in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., September 6.—The following-named telegraph magnates held a closed meeting today in Vancouver in connection with the proposed cable line from Vancouver to Australia: George G. Ward, vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Cable Company; S. S. Dickenson, superintendent of the company at Canso, Nova Scotia, where the Canadian Pacific line connects with the Atlantic cable; R. V. Dey, secretary to President John W. Mackay; J. Wilson, Pacific Coast superintendent of Canadian Pacific telegraphs; L. W. Storrer, superintendent Pacific Postal Telegraph Company.

After the meeting no news of a direct nature could be obtained regarding the business transacted, but statements were freely made that inside information obtained warranted the announcement that a Canadian Pacific cable from Vancouver to Australia would be an assured fact at a comparatively early date, and that the present meeting had to do with some very important preliminary arrangements in which Millionaire John W. Mackay is to take a very prominent part.

Mr. Storrer stated that his company would, of course, handle the Pacific cable work at this end, and that he, with others, would inspect the proposed landing stages in British Columbia at once. The entire party will leave for Victoria tomorrow. It is said that some of the members will be passengers on the outgoing Australian boat for Hawaii. Many other indications that the long-proposed British scheme is about to materialize are promised to occur in quick succession.

COMING TO HAWAII.
Princess Kailani to Leave England in October.

NEW YORK, September 2.—The Sun's Washington special says: Princess Kailani, who would have been Queen of Hawaii if the Islands had remained under the monarchy, will return to America from Honolulu next month, on her way to Honolulu.

She has just completed her education. A letter was received recently at the Treasury Department from Liliuokalani, containing a request that the courtesies usually extended representatives of foreign countries on landing in America be granted the Princess. This means facilitation in the examination of baggage and the avoidance of delay in getting it through the Custom House. The Treasury Department postponed answering this letter, as Kailani will not reach New York for more than a month, and today a repetition of the request was received. The Department will probably direct the Collector of Customs at New York to show the Princess the courtesy extended to distinguished visitors, but not to recognize that she has any official status. Liliuokalani is living quietly at the Washington Hotel with her attendants, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Heleluhe.

HOLD ENGLAND RESPONSIBLE.
Fresh Proposals Made to Greece by Salisbury.

LONDON, September 7.—The correspondent of the Times in Constantinople says that owing to the note of Count Muraviev, the Russian Foreign Minister, implying that England was responsible for the incalculable evils from which Greece and Turkey are suffering through the delay in the conclusion of peace between the two countries, Lord Salisbury has submitted fresh proposals, namely: The constitution of an international commission representing the six powers, under whose control Greece shall place the revenues, guaranteeing their interest to the holders of old bonds and the indemnity loan, to be followed by the

prompt evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks.

A dispatch from Canea says: The Admirals in command of the fleets of the powers in Cretan waters have decided to raise the blockade of this island on Friday next, the cause necessitating the blockade having disappeared and the insurgents having accepted the autonomous form of government. Therefore, the Admirals have requested the Governor to disarm everybody except the regular troops.

SETH LOW SAYS YES.
Has Decided to Accept Nomination For Mayor.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Maine, September 3.—Seth Low has signified his acceptance of the nomination as Mayor of Greater New York, tendered him by the Borough Committee of the Citizens' Union.

Mr. Low was officially notified of his nomination by J. C. Clark, a special messenger of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Low, after the letter of notification was read, announced that he would accept. "In my view," he said, "the nomination has been virtually made by the people. No patriot, under such circumstances, could decline to stand unless he were prepared to discourage, even in local matters, all spontaneous movements by the people outside the limitations of the party."

Mr. Low said he thought his nomination meant that the people are deeply moved by the desire that when the great city begins its new career it shall do so with a mandate from the voters to the officials of the city that the welfare of the city, not of any party, is to be their first concern.

ELEVATED IN RANK.
Consul Rose of Samoa Promoted to Consul-General.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—United States Consul-General Churchill at Apia, Samoa, reports to the Department of State that his colleague on the Consular Board, Consul Rose, has been promoted to the rank of Consul-General, and that as such the German war vessel Bussard, in the harbor, saluted the newly-made Consul-General.

For the first time in the history of the municipality of Apia, two Americans have been elected to membership in the Municipal Council.

AMERICA WOULD NOT GAIN.
One Criticism on the Proposed New Triple Alliance.

LONDON, September 6.—The Post's Paris correspondent, commenting upon an article in *Le Claire* by M. Greville-Reache, member of the Chamber of Deputies from the Island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, advocating a Franco-Russo-American alliance against the common enemy, England, says: The writer shows plainly what help America would give the double alliance, but is not equally clear as to the benefit that America would derive.

Baltimore Nearly Ready.
NEW YORK, September 5.—A Herald Washington dispatch says: Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn is in receipt of information from the Mare Island Navy-yard to the effect that the cruiser Baltimore will be ready for sea not later than October 1st. She will as soon thereafter as practicable become the flagship of the Pacific squadron, and when Rear-Admiral Miller has transferred his flag to her from the Philadelphia the latter vessel will proceed to Mare Island to undergo extensive and much-needed repairs.

NATURE SLOWLY MAKES READY.

You have probably never seen a volcano in eruption. It is a magnificent spectacle. Where do all those torrents of red-hot lava come from? Nobody can tell, except that they come from somewhere down deep in the earth. But one thing we know, namely, that eruptions of any one volcano are far apart. Between whiles Nature is getting ready for them; she is preparing for the tremendous demonstration.

Just so it is with all her processes. In the cold of winter she is arranging the forces which are to make the heat and the harvests of the following summer, and so on.

From May, 1890, to February, 1892, is a period of 21 months. The two dates will long remain clear in the mind of Mrs. Martha Bowles, of 182 Llangfelach Road, Morriston, near Swansea. For the first was the beginning and the second the ending of an experience which was bad enough in itself, yet only the introduction to something vastly worse. It was like the time of getting ready for a great trouble to come.

Her first sense of this was indefinite and vague, like the low muttering of thunder below the horizon, while the skies are yet clear. She expresses it thus, in the very words most of us use on similar occasions: "I felt that something was wrong with me—something hanging over me."

Ah, dear me. How often we think such feelings are a warning sent to the spirit, when in fact they are caused entirely by the condition of our bodies. She felt heavy, languid and tired, and mentally depressed. This was not only melancholy to her but new, as she had always been strong and healthy. Then came the discomforts which there could be no mistake about. They are common enough, to be sure. Oh, yes. But isn't that all the more reason why we should understand what they mean? "Certainly," you will say.

Well, then, there was that bad, offensive taste in the mouth, that so many of us have had; the failure of the appetite, and the pain in the chest and sides after eating. The worst pain was in the right side, where it was very heavy. That pointed to the liver, which is located on that side; and when anything ails the liver it is through the big water-wheel of a mill had got fixed so as not to turn round. For the liver does half a dozen kinds of work, and when it strikes work the rest of the organs take a sort of rainy holiday.

Presently her skin and the white of her eyes turned yellow as autumn leaves. That meant bile in the blood; the liver was off its duty; that is a

sure sign. The kidney secretion was the color of the blood, instead of a clear amber, which meant that the trouble had already reached those important organs. Then the stomach was upset—as though the miller sent your grain back, declining to grind it. She vomited a sour, bitter fluid, which was acid bile, away out of its proper track. On and on along this line, constantly getting further and further from the happy land of health; this was the history of those 21 months—all had enough, yet all preparatory for worse ones.

"One day in February, 1892," she says in her letter of August 18th, 1893, "I began to have dreadful pain and cramp. It began in the right side, and extended across the stomach. For hours together I was in the greatest agony. What I suffered is past description. When the pain eased a little I was cold as death and shivered until the bed shook under me. I had hot iron plates applied to my feet, and held hot irons in my hands, but nothing gave me much relief. My stomach was so irritable that I could keep no food on it. I was now confined to my bed, and the doctor attending me said I was passing gall stones. He wanted me to go to Swansea Hospital and be operated upon, but I was afraid I might not live through it."

"I had two other doctors at Morriston, and also three from Swansea, who all gave me medicines, and said nothing more could be done for me. For six months I lay in bed undergoing the greatest agony; never free from pain more than two or three hours at a time. During the whole of this time I was fed on nothing but milk and water. I had scarcely any life or strength left in me. All who saw me said I never could by any chance get better in this world."

"I lingered on like this until August, 1892, when my daughter brought me a book telling of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. In this book she read of a case like mine having been cured by this medicine. My husband got a bottle from Mr. Bevan, the chemist, and after taking a few doses I felt a little relief. I kept on with it and soon the pains left me, my appetite returned, and my food agreed with me. After taking the Syrup for three months I was a new creature and strong as ever. I can now eat anything, and nothing disagrees with me. After I was well our minister one day said: 'Mrs. Bowles, I never thought to see you alive.' I said: 'Mother Seigel's Syrup saved my life.' You may publish my case, and I will gladly answer inquiries. (Signed) MARTHA BOWLES."

This case—one of acute indigestion and dyspepsia, with liver and kidney complaints—is well known in the district. The lady's husband is a gardener, well known and respected.

Do we need to point out the moral of this wonderful cure? No. You can see it for yourself.

NO;

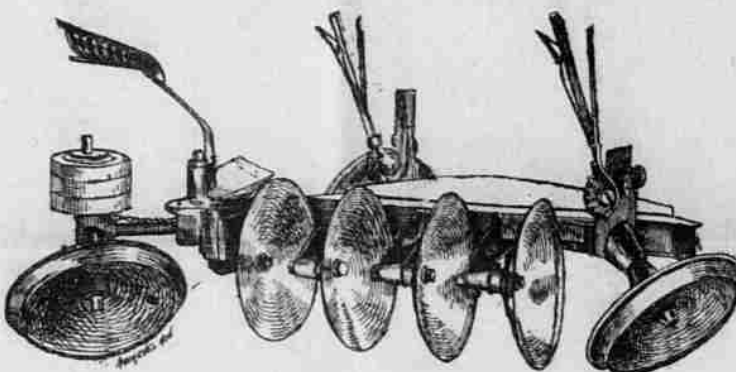
We cannot give you much of a choice in Wheels this week. All we have left is a "Columbia" Ladies' and a "Stearns" Ladies' of regular size wheels, and one little girl's wheel. We had lots of Wheels when the Australia left here last, and this clean-out only shows how popular the "Rambler" and "Columbia" Wheels are. We expect 29 wheels on the Australia next Tuesday, and several of them are already sold to arrive.

Place your order for a wheel before the steamer gets here, so as to be sure of getting one of the 29, for they will all be gone before we can get another lot here. "Rambler" at \$75.00 and "Columbias" at \$85.00 make it impossible for us to keep a stock of wheels complete from one steamer to another.

Single wheels and Tandems Rented any length of time—from an hour to a year.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

The Spalding-Robbins 4-Disc Plow.



"Hilo Sugar Company.
"Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.
"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu:
"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long raton land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.
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Our Hand Made HAWAIIAN SADDLE!
With Genuine Hawaiian Tree.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hand Stamped Belts!
FULL LINE OF HARNESS HARDWARE.
Bridles, Collars, Sponges and Horse Boots,
Oils, Dressings, Whips, Robes, Etc.
We carry none but the BEST GOODS—OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

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WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

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The Dean of Worcester's Verger writes:—"I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and have found very great relief. It is most comforting in allaying irritation and giving strength to the voice."

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Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, Chemist, Llandudno, October 1st, 1900, writes:—"Singularly, I have commenced my fifty-second year in business to-day. I remember my mother giving me your Balsam for coughs and colds nearly 50 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

DOUGLASS THE PILGRIM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED.

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SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR STORES SHOULD NOT Omit THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

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FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands:

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FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Type-writing, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel, Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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Latest patterns from the best makers in the United States, flat or roll top in polished oak and other hard woods.

No other dealer has the same assortment.

These goods came on the barkentine W. G. Irwin on Friday.

Handsome furniture for parlor or bedroom

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We have chairs and tables of good quality, to hire for balls, parties or entertainments.

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Furniture Dealers.

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Shipping and Family Butchers.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897

SENATOR MORGAN.

"Hawaii is an American State, and is embraced in the American Commercial and Military system."—Report of Senator Morgan to the Senate, Feb. 26, 1894.

The foremost warriors, in times before fighting was done with powder and ball, sometimes flung their spears in battle far into the ranks of the opposing forces and then fiercely struggled up to them. So this Knight of Modern Progress by act and word, flung his spear of reason and hope, out over the sea, beyond the advanced ranks of the advanced guard, over whom he is one of the captains, and planted it here in the very spot where the Asiatic is already in camp. And with him are Frye, and Kyle, and Davis, and Hale, and Chandler, and a score more, struggling to reach their spears, and, we hope, fated to reach them before the sun goes far to the South, after the December days.

The Senator, for a brief period, throws his armor off, and, as an individual, not as a soldier visits us for rest. And for that inspiration from sight, which so often fortifies and kindles the mental vision.

In these gardens, along these highways flanked with graceful trees, in front of these mountains, dressed in a darker green than the verdure of his own State, he finds himself, at least, in the very spot about which he has read so much, and diligently. And he stands where the events occurred, which, in his admirable report to the Senate, he had so much to do in fixing with historical accuracy.

Many public men have been welcomed before to these Islands. But no one has been, or could be, more welcome to those who have so far as they could, and it is hoped finally, shaped the destiny of these Islands. They are especially grateful to him, because he comes from a State, which has hardly yet felt the urgent demands of a foreign commerce, and therefore has not seen the value and need of annexation, valuable as it will be to the iron and cotton industries of that State, whenever the Nicaragua canal is constructed. While those representing other rich and large commercial States are serving the cause of annexation, he has taken upon himself, unusual and heavy burdens in vigilantly pressing this matter to a conclusion. And for it, we are truly grateful.

But we must warn the Senator that the art of "killing with kindness and hospitality" is as common here, as the art of "praying to death," was common in the ancient time. On every side he will find many ready to commit manslaughter with words and entertainment. They will not attempt to reach his brain through his stomach, because his intellectual work, on behalf of Hawaii, is now wisely and largely already done. The festive day for a repast on "cold missionary," tendered to distinguished guests has passed. But our mixed civilization will tender him feasts, cooked by Chinese chefs, served by Japanese waiters, made beautiful with Portuguese flowers, and enchanting with native Hawaiian melody. If the Senator had persuaded his colleagues in the Senate, to weld us all into one nationality, we should have shown to him, by this time, the possibility of "the 'possum and the coon." "Small cheer and great welcome make a great feast." We tender him great cheer and a greater welcome.

DEATH OF COUNT MUTSU.

Count Mutsu died on September 1st. He was one of the foremost statesmen of Japan. During the

treaty revisions, and the Chinese war, he held the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was one of the liberal statesmen who brought about the abolition of fiefs, which improved the condition of the people. Carried away by his clan feeling (he was a Satsuma), he was involved in the rebellion of 1878, and was imprisoned, but soon pardoned, and became again a prominent leader. He negotiated the treaty between Mexico and Japan, in which Mexico consented to place Japan on equal terms with herself in international matters.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

One of the most reputable livery-men said yesterday: "I have handled many horses in many places, but I have nowhere seen so much cruelty practiced towards them, as I see constantly in this town."

There is a reason for this exceptional cruelty. The natives are thoughtless; the Chinese and Japanese know little about animals. And the "foreigners" have become so accustomed to the daily exhibitions of brutality in its minor forms, they regard them with the same complacency as a butcher looks upon bleeding and dying animals. No doubt there are many humane people here, the largest majority are so, but when an abuse, a habit, a course of doing things is established, it is hard for the community to readjust its ways.

Horses suffer great pain from imperfect shoeing. They suffer also, from the growth of the hoof, after the shoe has remained on the foot for over a month, it is said. "Corns" are distinctly visible in many cases. In some cases, lameness indicates suffering. In many other cases, the pain is not evident.

To prevent these innumerable acts of cruelty, no preaching is of any consequence. The police only, the power of the law, must interfere, punish and educate.

Whether the failure to provide horses with shoes, is an act of cruelty depends upon the facts. Many men, humane and familiar with horses, do not shoe them in the country district. Others do. No law compels the shoeing of horses. But if it can be proved in any given case, that the want of shoes causes the horse to actually suffer, the penalty of the law is at once incurred. It is against actual, not possible, cruelty that the law provides.

NATIVES AND INDIANS.

We have been told repeatedly of late that the natives here, and in the other Islands still believe that annexation brings for them the treatment of the Indian. We are also asked if the American people have treated the Indians with perpetual inhumanity. It does not show any unusual ignorance on the part of the native if he does believe that he will be so treated. His haole brother here will circulate and believe the most idle tales. Prejudice and superstition is the rule of the average thought. Only yesterday we heard an intelligent man say positively that "Great Britain had her eye on these Islands." We have just read from page XXXI of Senator Morgan's report to the Senate that Lord Palmerston (in 1850) said to Prince Alexander and Lot Kamehameha "that the British Government desired the Hawaiian people to maintain proper government and preserve national independence. If they were unable to do so he recommended receiving a Protectorate Government under the United States, or by becoming an integral part of that nation."

If a lot of our people believe that Lord Palmerston did not tell the truth, is the native to be blamed if he does not believe the statement that in no sense whatever will he be regarded by the people of America as a person to be treated as the Indian is treated? The difficulty is, in explaining this to the native mind, if it has any real conviction on the subject. It should be sufficient for him to know that men from the very people who have treated the Indians badly, settled here and protected the natives, as no weaker race was ever protected, so far as the enforcement of just laws could do it. The native was not shrewd enough to establish, in the early days, immigration laws which would have checked or stopped the incoming of an "undesirable white population," and he took his

chances when he threw open the doors to everybody.

This just treatment of the natives should be absolutely convincing to him that his case is in no respect whatever, the case of the Indian.

The inhuman treatment of the Indian by the American, detailed in "A Century of Dishonor," by Helen Hunt Jackson, is true. Disgraceful as it was, and "calling for the vengeance of God," as Henry Ward Beecher said, it could be excused on only one ground, that the people generally were wilfully misinformed of the facts. The "white" Press stated that the Indian, without provocation, massacred men, women and children, and wantonly destroyed property. The Indian had no friend, no Press to defend him. Only the army officer saw the injustice done to him. His voice was not heard. An angry people consented in Congress to every kind of cruel and dishonorable treatment, in the belief that the Indian was a wild beast.

The native should know that since the education of the Indian was begun at Hampton, Va., by one of their own countrymen, in 1879, and followed by the great schools at Carlisle and other places, public sentiment has greatly changed.

It should interest them to know that Mr. Herbert Welch of Philadelphia, who is the most active friend the Indian has before the American public, has within a month taken up the matter of the effect of annexation upon the Hawaiian.

TOKYO NEWS.

The Japan Mail, a semi-official journal, says that the statement made by the New York Herald that the Japanese Government demands that the United States shall become responsible, contingently, for the Hawaiian Government in the immigration and treaty matter is untrue. It says that the Japanese Government has never made any such demand, but has simply expressed a wish that the annexation of Hawaii would not invalidate any claim upon her by the Japanese. Those who believe that complications with Japan will aid the cause of annexation will regret to hear this statement. Those, on the other hand, who feel that an international dispute will only embarrass the cause and invigorate the arguments that annexation means the beginning of disagreeable foreign complications will be glad to know of this statement.

It is a curious incident of the fickle condition of the public mind here, and its superficial views, that the departure of the Naniwa has excited no comment whatever. Several months ago it was confidently predicted that the Japanese would land forces here. Men believed that the correct course of conduct was, not to keep cool, but become dreadfully suspicious, and tell everybody else that a "high-handed outrage" was about to be committed. The information sent to the United States, by intelligent people, was that the dreadful hour was at hand. Many letters have been received here from relatives of Island residents expressing great concern at the possible bloodshed. The Naniwa came, it was said, for this purpose. However, not a lunch was given or a lunch party or a dinner. A man would tell you in the street that he "feared the worst was about to happen." You would expect that he would at once solemnly retire and sit in grief among his household gods. But you would see him, two hours later, at some dinner party, in perfect ease, or listening to the band.

The Naniwa has gone, and we hardly know it. There is a marked absence of sulphurous odor in the air. The presence of that ship was an unanswered argument in favor of force, and her departure is regarded by some as a "mean thing" in diplomacy, because it destroys the value of the argument.

All of which shows that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made."

THE PLATFORM.

The convention of the delegates of the American Union party adopts a Platform which contains many excellent principles or policies. It naturally makes annexation the leading principle. It could not do otherwise. So far as this Government is concerned, annexation is accomplished. But before ratification by the American Senate is done, there is need of the utmost vigilance, that nothing should be undone here, by accident or design, which may prevent the American ratification.

In approving the conduct of the Government in its administration of the laws, it does what every unprejudiced man here ought to do. Even those bitterly opposed to the creation of the Republic must approve, because it is not an opinion, but fact that few Governments, if, indeed, any, have been as wisely carried on.

The fourth principle is one which shows an attempt to make a decided reform in the management of penal institutions. The employment of prisoners in mechanical trades is, in many ways, objectionable. The recommenda-

tion of a penal farm is most admirable, and the author of it is entitled to great credit. There is sense and statesmanship in it. It is considered, in America, by the students of penology, to be the very best solution of the prison labor problem.

The recommendation that the Government do not import any material of any kind whatever, is unwise, dangerous, and inconsistent. It at once puts the Government in the hands of rings and monopolies. If expressed clearly, this article would read: "It is better that the people be taxed in order to support local merchants than it is for the Government to be conducted with the utmost economy." If the Government must pay a profit to a dealer here, simply because he is in business in the city, there is no reason why it should not give the mechanic, who lives here, 25 per cent higher wages than it is willing to pay for an American citizen, who has just landed, and has not resided here.

Moreover, this article is in contradiction to the practice of American States and communities in general. The Mechanical Department of the Federal Government imports articles, directly and indirectly. We do not doubt, for a moment, that the policy recommended by this article, if put into a law, would help merchants, but if the Government must help merchants, it must help everybody else equally.

"Patronize home industries. Patronize home merchants," is the cry in all places, but men and women go off and buy in the cheapest market. Any departure from this principle by the Government itself demoralizes the people. Why would it not be as just and politic to adopt an article in the Platform of this kind: "No person in this Republic should buy shoes and books abroad, so long as the dealers in this city can furnish them."

The article demanding that the Government should acquire the "water fronts" is wise. It shows much forethought. The failure to adopt this policy, in the early days, by the American States, has retarded the growth of commerce, and costs the States and cities vast sums of money. The water front in Chicago, for the distance of nearly a mile, was granted, without cost, in 1850, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Its value now is near \$100,000,000. The law was, however, declared to be unconstitutional.

Other articles in the Platform we shall consider hereafter.

A USELESS DISCUSSION.

A correspondent, of intelligence, wealth and position, sends to us a letter, which states with force, some of the reasons against annexation. We do not publish it, because the matter of annexation is now settled, and beyond discussion, so far as it can be done by our own Government.

No man, who takes the trouble to think seriously about it, fails to see many perplexing questions before us in the event of annexation. But he sees many more perplexing, and very embarrassing questions, if there is no annexation. For this means, so far as the closest observers can judge, the rapid decline of the sugar industry, the survival only of the best plantations, and the rise of more or less internal disorder, owing to the want of a permanently stable Government. Some honest men sincerely believe that as "stable" Government has been maintained for four years, it can be maintained for twenty years longer. But it cannot be done, in the opinion of the present Government. It must and will change from its semi-Republican, or restricted Democratic system, to a more distinct use of concentrated power, as Mexico has now done, or it must yield to the rule of pure democracy, which means, in the end, the condition of the South American Republics. This, again, means, when there are so many men of other races mixed together, many racial conflicts, and these will call for outside protection. The German warship will be here to protect the Germans, the British warship to protect the British, and the Japanese warship to protect the Japanese. The native, in the meantime, will find himself between these heavy racial mill-stones. The complete independence of the Islands would invite larger immigration from all sources, and cause more numerous conflicts. The Samoan experience would be repeated in many ways.

It is a pity that the study of these questions, which involve the destiny and the prosperity of communities are left, in most countries, to scholars only, who take little part in political matters, and therefore are not leaders.

The history of nations is full of the evolution of governments, the rise and fall of prosperous communities. But the men who usually lead, and the men who vote, have no time to study these questions. And yet, they must decide them. We venture to say, that complicated as our situation is, no man here has yet said to himself: "Let me study our situation by the light of history." To do that requires time, an aptitude for study, and the means to command the leisure.

If the student did it, however, and

gave the results of his patient work to the people, he would find that the majority would reply: "We know all about it. You can't teach us."

We find that when we, in order to set people thinking, suggest, for instance, the inevitable tendency of the masses to rule, and we cannot, for a long period, be an exception to it, at once a bitter criticism arises, which is invariably the criticism in all countries at all times, on such suggestions, the criticism that "discussion is premature and dangerous."

It is because the probable condition of things here, without annexation, is not understood, that the natives, and many intelligent foreigners, unwisely oppose the great need of union with America.

Dr. Maxwell has a communication in another column, in which he states, that the recent experiments on sugar-beets were not for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of sugar in the beets. The experience of recent years has proved that in warm countries like Hawaii the amount is almost valueless. Sugar-beet tops, however, are excellent feed for cattle, and the experiments have shown the advisability of plantings made, with that end in view, by cattle owners. The succulent tops have been known to prevent fever in swine, so they are valuable, not only for the amount of food which they furnish, but for their medicinal properties as well. The practical agriculturalist nowadays has great faith in the findings of experiment stations. With their aid he can calculate to a nicety the amount of produce, or the tons of hay to the acre his yield will be, given certain conditions of soil, of cultivation and irrigation. People have come to recognize the need of the application of modern science to the preparation of food for man and for his animals. It is a development toward better health and toward economy.

Mr. N. W. McIvor, ex-United States Consul at Yokohama, arrived on the City of Peking yesterday, and, with his family, are the guests of American Minister Sewall. During his residence in Japan, for the last four years, Mr. McIvor took the highest rank in the foreign official corps, as an intelligent lawyer and administrator of consular duties. His knowledge of international law is large and remarkably accurate. The Japanese officials did not hesitate to consult him on delicate questions, and his absolute integrity commanded their respect.

We personally know that he has studied with deep interest the relations of Hawaii and Japan, and is, today, one of the best-informed men on the expanding relations of the United States with the Oriental nations. Some of his communications which have appeared in the Consular Reports have commanded the attention of European diplomats.

Senators Pettigrew, Cannon and ex-Senator Dubois, are now in Japan, making a study of the silver question. They tell the Japanese that they desire simply to study the financial condition of Japan, especially as the gold standard has been adopted there. They do not believe that there will be any prosperity in America, under the new tariff law, and that it will not come until the next election overthrows the Republicans. The Senators propose to visit China, during the present month. They frankly tell the Japanese that they are now making a great mistake in giving up silver.

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DIVERSIFIED AGRICULTURE.

Possibilities of Hawaiian Soil for Crops.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Hawaiian Experiment Station, which is, in the first place, for the study of problems bearing on sugar production, is also engaged in experiments with general agricultural crops, and 18 kinds of cereals, legumes and roots have already been tested, with results which show that most temperate climate crops will thrive well in these soils and climate. The latest experiments completed were with the marigold wurzel and the sugar beet. These experiments were made in response to several plantations asking: "Whether some root crops could not be grown that would furnish succulent feed to cattle, sheep and mules, as well as hogs, when no cane tops were available?"

These root crops were planted, and grew rapidly and without mixed fertilizers, and the results were as follows: Marigold wurzel, 30.5 tons per acre; sugar beet, 22.5 tons per acre. In order to judge of this production comparatively, the figures bearing on the sugar beet crop are placed by the side of the yields of beets obtained by the experiment stations in France and the United States (the data from France were received by the French Government, and the data from the United States were the results obtained by Dr. Maxwell, who began and conducted the sugar-beet station for the United States Government in Nebraska): Capelle (France), 17.5 tons per acre; Nebraska

(United States), 18.0 tons per acre; Hawaii, 22.5 tons per acre.

The results of Hawaii, however, have to be doubled, because this climate allows two crops of beets to be grown in one year, against one crop in the other mentioned countries. Mangolds and beets will thrive best on the low (makai) lands, but will not do well on the high (mauka) lands, for reasons that Dr. Maxwell will publish at length later. Upon the low lands one trouble may be want of water. Dr. Maxwell advises the selection of a piece of ground with the water laid on, which if fertilized with some manure and nitrate of soda will grow two crops of 30 to 40 tons each per year and can be cropped onward for a number of years.

The Experiment Station has given careful attention to experiments which indicate which crops will flourish in the conditions of soil that characterize the high lands, and as a result, Dr. Maxwell advises corn, but particularly millet, the latter giving two and three crops of feed in a year. Millet will thrive perfectly where beets, turnips, carrots, etc., cannot bear the soil in its present state. Dr. Maxwell asks the Advertiser to place these observations before its readers in order that small farmers, dairymen, as well as the plantations, can judge in what way, and to what extent, they can be utilized.

Dr. Maxwell remarks that these matters should be specially considered by the coffee planters, who have to furnish food for themselves and their cattle. He remarks: "The small planters can grow everything in the way of vegetable food that they can require for themselves and their cattle while they are waiting for the coffee to turn into cash."

Incidentally, Dr. Maxwell remarks: "The use of beets and other succulent food for swine has largely killed out swine fever in given districts in parts of the United States."

Beets for Feed, Not Sugar.

(From Friday's Daily.)

MR. EDITOR:—Will you let me explain through your columns in reply to inquiries, that my remarks in your issue of yesterday upon corn, millet, mangolds, beets, etc., were only to speak of those crops as valuable for feed. In reply to one inquiry concerning beets, I wish specially to say that that root, like the mangold, has only value as feed with us. The beets grown by us did not contain any sugar. In fact, it is well known that sugar will not form in beets grown in hot countries. In Louisiana beets grow well, but they are of no use, except for feed. Very truly,

WALTER MAXWELL.

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Big Cargo of Coffee.

The British steamer Trojan Prince, which sailed from Rio Janeiro August 21 for New York, has 55,000 bags of coffee (about 7,500,000 pounds) on board. This is said to be the largest cargo of coffee ever brought to New York from Brazil. The Trojan Prince is one of the famous "Prince" line of York by John C. Seager, who is as well known as the ship is represented in New and favorably known as the lines he represents.

Island Views.

The following note on Mr. C. B. Ripley is taken from one of the late San Francisco papers: "A large gathering of photographic enthusiasts was present last evening at the rooms of the California Camera Club to attend an exhibition of views of the Hawaiian Islands. The views were presented by C. B. Ripley and embraced over 100 slides."

Fire in Coal Pile.

Shortly before 2 p. m. yesterday No. 2 Engine Company sent one of its engines over to the Railroad wharf on a car to work on the coal pile, which was discovered to be on fire yesterday forenoon. It was not long ago that there was a similar occurrence at the Railroad wharf in one of the coal piles.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." Mrs. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate, etc.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

HAVANA, September 3.—Captain-General Weyler arrived here at 8 this evening from Matanzas del Sur, 50 kilometers distant, with an escort of 150 cavalrymen. He returned for the purpose of attending memorial service in honor of the late Premier Canovas, which will take place at the Montserrat Church.

NEW YORK, September 3.—The World tomorrow will print a dispatch from Northeast Harbor, Maine, stating that Seth Low, who accepted the nomination for Mayor of Greater New York, has announced that he will resign the presidency of Columbia University at the first meeting of the trustees of that institution.

MADRID, September 4.—The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Duke of Teulada, called today upon the United States Minister to Spain, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

NEW YORK, September 5.—Over 1,500 union shoemakers returned to work today and 800 struck. The rest-makers expect to be at work by Thursday at increased wages.

LONDON, September 5.—The death is announced of Sir Charles George Parnell, seventh Earl of Egmont. The deceased was born June 15, 1845, and succeeded his uncle, the sixth earl, in 1874. He died unmarried.

LONDON, September 5.—The Alexandria, Egypt, correspondent of the Times says that the Egyptian cotton crop just closed has yielded about 584,250,000 pounds double that of a decade ago, and 11,000,000 in value beyond that of 1894.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, September 5.—United States Senator W. A. Harris departed today for Washington to attend a meeting of the sub-committee on Pacific railroads, called by Senator Furaker for September 7th. Senator Harris states that determined effort will be made to prevent the sale of the Union Pacific before Congress convenes, in order that the Government may not lose by the transaction.

LONDON, September 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says he is credibly informed that the Sultan has been in direct communication with the Czar and that the correspondence has resulted in the making of mutual arrangements by which the Sultan agrees never to use his influence against Russia in Central Asia and the Czar pledges himself to uphold Turkish rights in Europe.

FRANKFORT, Ky., September 6.—The Agricultural Commissioner's report, to be made public tomorrow, will show that 65 per cent of Kentucky's 17,000,000-bushel crop of wheat is still in the hands of the farmers.

SIMLA, September 6.—A dispatch from Jamrud says it is reported that the Mullah of Haddah has gone to his home and that his followers have dispersed owing to the refusal of the Haddah Mullahs to join in the uprising.

LONDON, September 6.—The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Paris giving the text of the petition sent by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris to President McKinley for the establishment of reciprocity in trade between France and the United States.

Operation on W. F. Dillingham.
News was received by the Australia yesterday that on the Saturday before that steamer sailed for this port an operation was performed on Walter Dillingham in San Francisco, the doctors not deeming it safe to wait until the arrival of his mother. The operation was successful and when the steamer left Mr. Dillingham was on the high road to recovery.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and bathsheba to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

GOLD MEDALS At the World's Chief Expositions.

A GENTLE FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

BY AUTHORITY. ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.
1st Precinct:
All the districts of Puna, excepting Keauau and Olau. Voting place: Poholiki Court House.

Inspectors:
H. J. Lyman,
H. Ryerott,
Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct:
The lands of Keauau and Olau, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honoluli Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors:
N. W. Wilfong,
G. W. A. Hapai,
W. A. Hardy.

3rd Precinct:
Extending from the bed of Honoluli Gulch to the bed of the Kawaihuli Gulch. Voting place: Papaikou School House.

Inspectors:
G. E. Thrum,
R. T. Forrest,
A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kawaihuli Gulch to the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch. Voting place: Honokahua School House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Dillon,
W. D. Schmidt,
B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Wai-kaumalo Gulch to the bed of the Kaula Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors:
Wm. G. Walker,
E. W. Barnard,
Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kaula Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kulu Gulch). Voting place: Kaohoe School House.

Inspectors:
A. Lidgate,
Robert Horner,
J. W. Lenhart.

7th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanahae Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors:
F. S. Clinton,
Edwin Thomas,
M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct:
Extending from the bed of the Malanahae Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuiahae.

Inspectors:
Wm. Horner,
George Koch,
L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct:
Consisting of North Kohala. Polling place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors:
W. P. McDougall,
G. P. Tulloch,
L. Haina.

2d Precinct:
Consisting of South Kohala. Polling place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors:
W. S. Vredenberg,
J. Crowley,
H. Akona.

3rd Precinct:
South Kohala to the north boundary of Holualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors:
George Clark,
S. Haanlo,
Thomas Ain.

4th Precinct:
North boundary of Holualoa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konaawana.

Inspectors:
Thos. H. Wright,
Wm. Wright, Jr.,
D. P. Namamu.

5th Precinct:
From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kan. Voting place: Court House, Hokena.

Inspectors:
T. K. R. Amala,
D. Z. Nashielua,
J. S. Kauwe.

6th Precinct:
From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punaluu. Polling place: Walohinu Court House.

Inspectors:
J. H. Walpullani,
W. J. Yates,
O. K. Apiki.

7th Precinct:
The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors:
W. P. Fennell,
Ikaaka,
G. W. Pary.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:
That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalaupapa. Polling place: Kalaupapa Store House.

Inspectors:
.....
.....

2d Precinct:
The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors:
Geo. Trimble,
H. Manase,
A. Kamai.

3rd Precinct:
The district of Lahaina and the Islands of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors:
Henry Dickenson,
A. N. Hayselden,
W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:
District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahua School House.

Inspectors:
R. C. Searle,
David Taylor, Jr.,
David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:
Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waihee and the Island of Kahoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors:
Goodale Armstrong,
J. H. Thomas,
W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:
The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honouliuli. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors:
L. W. Zumwalt,
D. Quill,
E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct:
The district of Honouliuli. Polling place: Honouliuli Court House.

Inspectors:
J. M. Napulou,
G. K. Kunukau,
S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:
All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maikoi Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kaluanui to the Makawao Jail, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Hardy,
Geo. Forsyth,
Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:
The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: Hamakua School House.

Inspectors:
W. F. Mossman,
W. E. Shaw,
P. N. Kahokuakalani.

10th Precinct:
Kahikini, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors:
A. Gross,
W. B. Starkey,
J. K. Pimamu.

11th Precinct:
From Kipahulu to and including Makapu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors:
F. Wittrock,
J. Grunwald,
B. K. Kaiwalea.

12th Precinct:
District of Koolau to the Gulch of Oopulua. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors:
James P. Saunders,
D. W. Naphaa,
Hy Reuter.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of said district com-

prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying east of Punahou street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Waikiki streets.

Inspectors:
Geo. Manson,
C. S. Crane,
John Kea.

2d Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the First Precinct and a line drawn as follows: viz: From the foot of South street along South, King and Alapai streets, and from the head of Alapai street to the flagpole on the old battery on Punchbowl; thence to and along the ridge on the easterly side of Pauoa Valley to the summit of the mountain. Polling place: Beretania Street School House.

Inspectors:
J. A. Magoon,
W. C. Wilder, Jr.,
M. I. Sylva.

3rd Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and lying between the westerly boundary of the Second Precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of School street and a line drawn from the junction of School and Punchbowl streets to the flag pole on the old battery on Punchbowl. Polling place: Building at entrance to lower reservoir grounds, Nuuanu avenue.

Inspectors:
W. H. Hoogs,
J. D. Holt,
F. P. McIntyre.

4th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona, and bounded by the 2d and 3rd Precincts, Beretania and Nuuanu streets. Polling place: Royal School.

Inspectors:
James Nott, Jr.,
T. P. Cummins,
W. M. Pomroy.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by the 2d Precinct, Beretania street, Richards street and the harbor. Polling place: Kapuwa building.

Inspectors:
Alex. Lyle,
G. W. R. King,
D. Logan.

6th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in Honolulu or Kona and bounded by Richards street, Beretania street, Nuuanu street and the harbor. Polling place: Bell Tower.

Inspectors:
Henry Smith,
W. L. Eaton,
J. T. Stacker.

7th Precinct:
All that portion of said district comprised in the judicial and taxation district of Koolau, and lying east and south of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: School House, Waimanalo.

Inspectors:
.....
.....

FIFTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying West and North of Nuuanu Street and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

1st Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Koolau lying west and north of a line drawn from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point. Polling place: Kaneohe Court House.

Inspectors:
Wm. Henry,
E. P. Aikue,
Frank Pahia.

2d Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Koolau. Polling place: Koolauloa Court House.

Inspectors:
C. H. Judd,
W. K. Rathburne,
J. H. Barenaba.

3rd Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Wailua. Polling place: Wailua Court House.

Inspectors:
Edward Hore,
Frank Halstead,
Alfred Kaili.

4th Precinct:
The judicial and taxation district of Wailana. Polling place: Wailana Court House.

Inspectors:
Sam'l Andrews,
G. W. Nawaakoa,
Issia Halualani.

5th Precinct:
All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa, comprised in the lands of Hoosae and Honouliuli. Polling place: Reading Room, Ewa Plantation.

Inspectors:
H. J. Gallagher,
D. B. Murdock,
Joseph Fernandez.

6th Precinct:
All the remaining portion of the judicial and taxation district of Ewa. Polling place: Ewa Court House.

Inspectors:
Frank Archer,
J. M. Ezera,
S. Hookano.

7th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihl Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

Inspectors:
W. L. Wilcox,
W. R. Sims,
J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kalihl Valley to Lilihia street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Polling place: Hawaiian Tramways Company's Building, corner Kamehameha School Grounds.

Inspectors:
Ed Towse,
R. W. Cathcart,
R. H. Baker.

9th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying between the eighth precinct and Nuuanu street, and mauka of a line drawn along School street, the Nuuanu stream and Beretania street. Polling place: Kaluwela School House.

Inspectors:
A. V. Gear,
C. A. Peterson,
Peter Souza.

10th Precinct:
All that portion of Honolulu or Kona bounded by King, Lilihia and School streets, the Nuuanu stream, Beretania and Nuuanu streets and the harbor. Polling place: China Engine House.

Inspectors:
J. Effinger,
Aki K. Akau,
Henry Davis.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

1st Precinct:
The Island of Niihau. Polling place: School House.

Inspectors:
.....
.....

2nd Precinct:
That portion of the district of Waima extending from the second precinct to the Punaauia Point. Polling place: Kekaha School House.

Inspectors:
F. W. Bindt,
J. L. Hafarth,
S. R. E. Raula.

3rd Precinct:
That portion of the district of Waima extending from Hanapepe to the boundary line between Waima and Kekaha Plantations and extending along a line in continuation of said boundary to the sea. Polling place: Waima Court House.

Inspectors:
J. F. Scott,
C. B. Hofgaard,
J. H. Kapunial.

4th Precinct:
From and including Kalaheo, to and including Hanapepe. Polling place: Hanapepe School House.

Inspectors:
H. C. Perry,
H. H. Brodie,
M. K. Kaluna.

5th Precinct:
The district of Koloa from its junction with Lihue, to and including the land of Lawai. Polling place: Koloa Court House.

Inspectors:
J. K. Burkett,
W. H. Neal,
J. K. Farley.

6th Precinct:
The district of Lihue. Polling place: Lihue Court House.

Inspectors:
W. D. Wishard,
W. T. Lucas,
W. I. Wells.

7th Precinct:
Extending from the land of Papaa to and including the land of Wailua. Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors:
S. N. Hundley,
F. B. Smith,
J. Kawelo.

8th Precinct:
Extending from Kalihlwal River to and including the land of Papaa. Polling place: Government School House, Kilauea.

Inspectors:
John Bush,
W. P. Huddy,
E. J. G. Bryant.

9th Precinct:
Extending from Kalihlwal River to the north boundary of the district of Waima. Polling place: Wailoli Court House.

Inspectors:
J. Kakina,
C. H. Willis,
J. C. Davis.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

TIMELY TOPICS

ANNEXATION is near at hand, we are told, and the arrival of Senator Morgan and Representatives Cannon, Landenslaeger, Berry and Towney seems to point in this direction. With annexation an unprecedented wave of prosperity is expected to sweep over the land, bringing with it dinners and feasts and merrymaking.

We have quietly been preparing for this event and laid in a stock of articles useful and ornamental for the festive board.

Our stock of **HAVILAND CHINA** is more complete than ever, and if any set or piece is broken by careless servants you can always have it replaced from our stock.

Sterling Silver Ware is indispensable to a well appointed dinner table. We have just received a new invoice of sets of Oyster Forks, Berry Spoons, Soup Ladles, Lettuce, Meat and Pickle Forks, etc., which are sold very cheap.

In **Plated Ware** we carry a full line of Spoons, Knives and Forks, Salvers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Coffee, Chocolate and Egg Spoons, Butter Dishes, Spoonholders, Casters, Water Pitchers, Fruit and Butter Knives, Fish and Pie Sets, Cheese Scoops, Sugar Shells, Crumb Trays and Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, Celluloid and Aluminum Comb and Brush Sets, Rookwood and Cut Glass ware.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT ST.

Preserve Your Health

EVERYONE ADMITS THAT A tonic taken now and again will prove decidedly beneficial in preserving one's health in this climate. Naturally there arises a question as to what will best suit your constitution.

Malt

Of the many reputable preparations offered to build you up and restore lost vigor, most all of them are repulsive to some people, and, therefore, ought not to be used. MALT NUTRINE acts with all alike; the effect is generally very marked, and at all times beneficial.

Nutrine

For the teachers and clerks who have doubtless profited by their summer vacation, ought not to drift back to the tired and wornout condition they were in previous to taking their vacation. Take MALT NUTRINE and continue to improve.

Satisfies

You need not feel that you are experimenting when you begin taking MALT NUTRINE. The many hundreds who have profited by taking it have placed the preparation beyond all fear and doubt as to its virtues. Our orders placed with the manufacturers show a steady increase, which signifies popularity and merit.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

REID-HALSTEAD.

Two Well Known Young People Married Last Evening.

Miss Bernice Halstead and Dr. R. H. Reid were married at 8 o'clock in St. Andrew's Cathedral last evening by the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. Mr. James R. Judd was best man and Miss Emily Halstead was maid of honor. The ushers were A. St. M. Mackintosh and George Wright.

The church decorations were very beautiful. There were potted palms and ferns tastefully arranged and masses of golden flowers. The decorations were in charge of Miss Emily Halstead.

The ceremony was very quiet and simple. There were few people present outside the members of the family. Among them were: Mr. and Mrs. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Lockland, Messrs. Frank and William Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Castle, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Day, Mrs. Mackintosh, Messrs. Aeneas and Arthur Mackintosh, Chief Justice and Mrs. Judd and Miss Judd, Mrs. Ward, the Misses Ward, Miss Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Levers, Miss Levers, Miss McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Out, Mrs. H. C. Sloggett, Miss Sloggett, Miss Juliette King, Miss Grace King.

Mr. Wray Taylor played the wedding march from Lobengrin. During the ceremony "Oh, Promise Me" was played, and after the ceremony Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

A reception was held at the Hawaiian Hotel immediately after the ceremony, after which the young couple left by special train for Pearl City.

CONVENTION RALLY.

Christian Endeavorers Will Meet in Kawaiahao, Sept. 21.

On Friday night, September 24th, at 7:30 in Kawaiahao Church there will be a Christian Endeavor Convention rally, when all the delegates to the San Francisco convention will report to the convention in five-minute speeches. It will be the first event of the kind in Honolulu, for never before has the International Christian Endeavor Convention been held near enough to the islands for Hawaiian endeavorers to go. The rally is held some months after the convention, because the delegates have been coming back slowly, one by one. The last will arrive the day before the rally. Rev. Sydney Gulick and wife of Japan, who were at the convention, are expected to help the Honolulu delegates at the rally. Rev. D. P. Birnie of Central Union Church will be back from the Orient just in time to attend the meeting. It is open to all and because of its unique character, it is expected many will attend. The next International Christian Endeavor Convention is in Nashville, Tenn. That of 1900 is in London, England. Perhaps there will never again be a meeting of just this kind in Honolulu.

From Prof. Koebbe.

By the Australia's mail Wray Taylor received a long letter from Professor Koebbe, the Government entomologist, who is still in Mexico. The professor sent eight boxes of the Mexican beetle, *Carabidae*, the insects arriving in splendid condition, though they had been on ice for seven days. About 50 of the larger beetles were put into a glass jar with moss and then were fed on the Japanese beetle, going for them with a vengeance. As the Mexican beetles will not be liberated until this afternoon, anyone dropping into the office of the Bureau of Agriculture will be able to see them. Professor Koebbe has also sent by mail some coffee seeds and seeds of a fruit known as "Nanche" that has medicinal properties, both in the flower and fruit.

A letter was received yesterday from Superintendent McLaren of the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, thanking Mr. Marsden for sending a box of palms, which are doing well.

Supreme Court Decision.

By a decision rendered yesterday the Supreme Court holds that since the law makes it "unlawful to sell or furnish tobacco in any shape or form whatsoever to minors under the age of fifteen years," a sale to such a minor for an undisclosed principal is a violation of the statute. A sale to such a minor upon his false representation that he is acting for a named principal is a violation of the statute. The case came up on exceptions from the Circuit Court in the Republic vs. Kim Yau. Tobacco had been sold to a boy 11 years old on his representation that the tobacco was for his father when in reality it was for a policeman who had given him the money. The decision holds that the object of the law is to prevent the use of tobacco by minors under the age of fifteen years, and the seller, knowing the law, sells to a minor at his peril. If a false statement by the minor would shield the seller, the law could easily be evaded. It is incumbent on the seller to ascertain whether the minor really has the authority he asserts.

Volcano in Philippines.

LONDON, September 6.—A special dispatch from Madrid says that Mount Mayon, south of the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, is in a state of violent eruption, and that the streams of lava thrown out by the eruption reach to the seashore, a distance of 20 miles. Several villages have been destroyed and 500 persons are reported to have been killed.

"My boy came from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros. Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased, and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

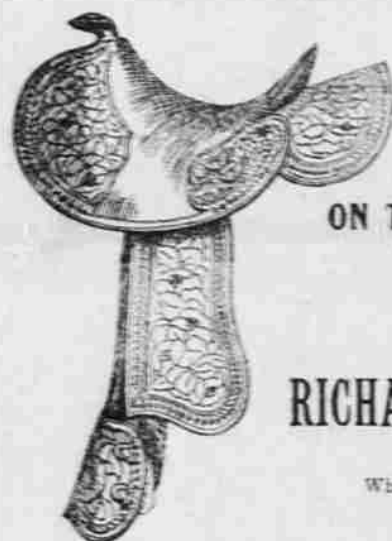
Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, London. POTTER, DICKS AND CHES. CO., Sole Fringe, Boston, U.S.A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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THE MIRRELES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., Ltd.
Sugar Machinery.
WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.
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THE RISDON IRON WORKS General Engineering.
MARCUS MASON & CO. Coffee and Rice Machinery.
J. HARRISON CARTER Disintegrators.



For Prices

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—SEND TO—

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

Who also carry the Most Complete line of

Harness and Saddlery

On the islands. Mail or Telephone Orders receive prompt attention. Only skilled labor is employed in the manufacture of our goods.

Richards & Schoen

—HILO, HAWAII—

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUEH, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.



Cures while you Sleep

Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.



WE KEEP DIFFERENT STYLES AND SIZES OF

WATER FILTERS

But if you want your family to drink water that is

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Please notice that

Raw Water

Is an Aquarium:

Boiled Water

Is a Graveyard:

Distilled Water

Is PURITY ONLY.

This you can have by using our

Family Water Condenser.

For use also in PLANTATION LABORATORIES: All you have to do is to put the apparatus over a kerosene or kitchen stove and catch the drippings.



We can also furnish you with best quality of

Ice Chests, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers

Call at the

Household Supply Dept.

—OF—



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Ports in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

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Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company OF HAMBURG.
Capital of the company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,850,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms. H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company, Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

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INSURANCE
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FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co. Of London for FIRE & LIFE.
Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, \$3,975,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.
Capital - £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1896, £12,954,532.

1-Authorized Capital-£5,000,000 4 s d

Subscribed 2,750,000

Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0

2-Fire Funds 2,690,850 12 0

3-Life and Annuity Funds 9,966,182 2 8

£12,954,532 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch 1,577,028 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity 1,404,507 9 11

Branches 22,981,796 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

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CASTLE & COOKE LTD. IMPORTERS

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Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

Fancy Swiss, Organdies

—AND—

Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu. Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Cables and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

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(Limited.)

Eastman, Cor. Port and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

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O. HUSTACE.

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Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other islands faithfully executed.

